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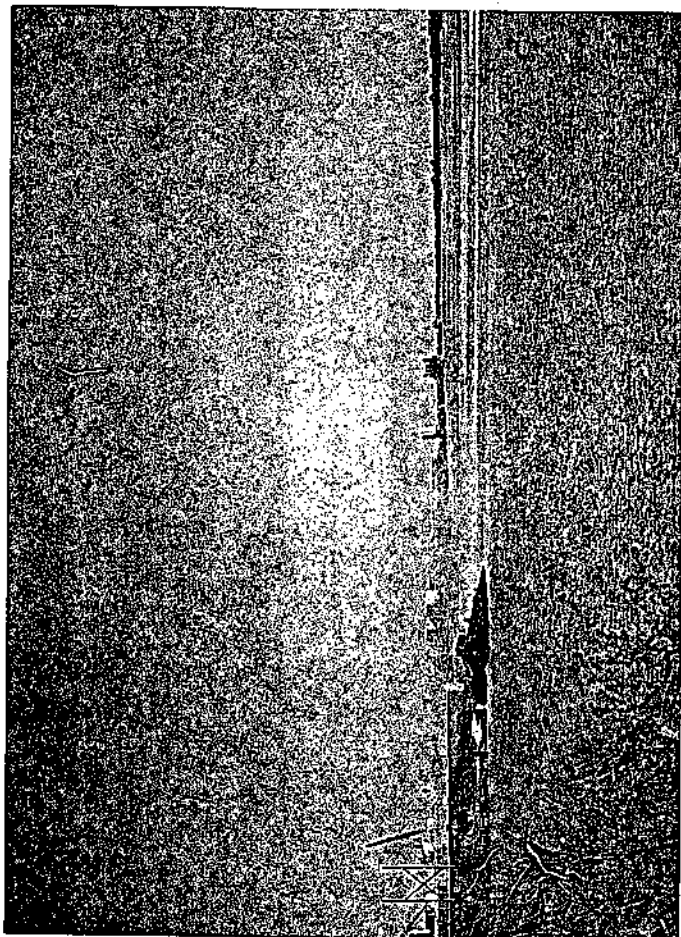
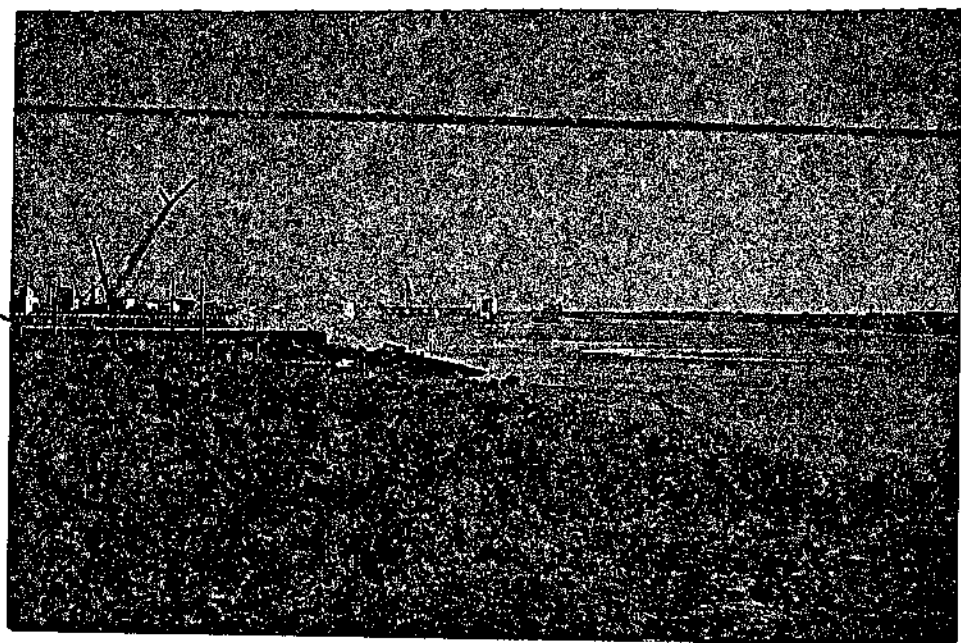
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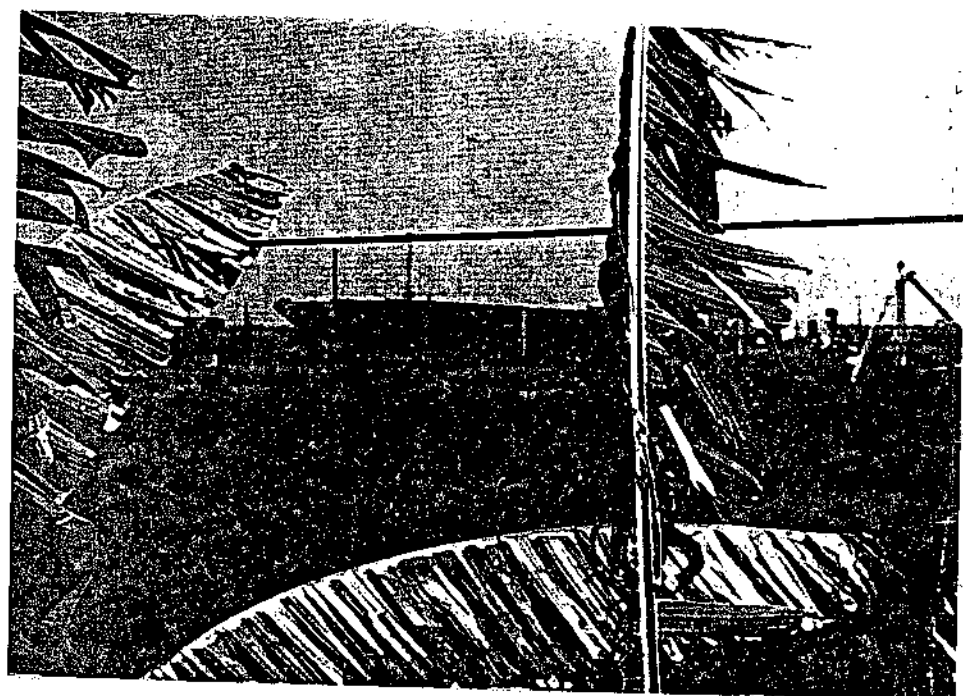
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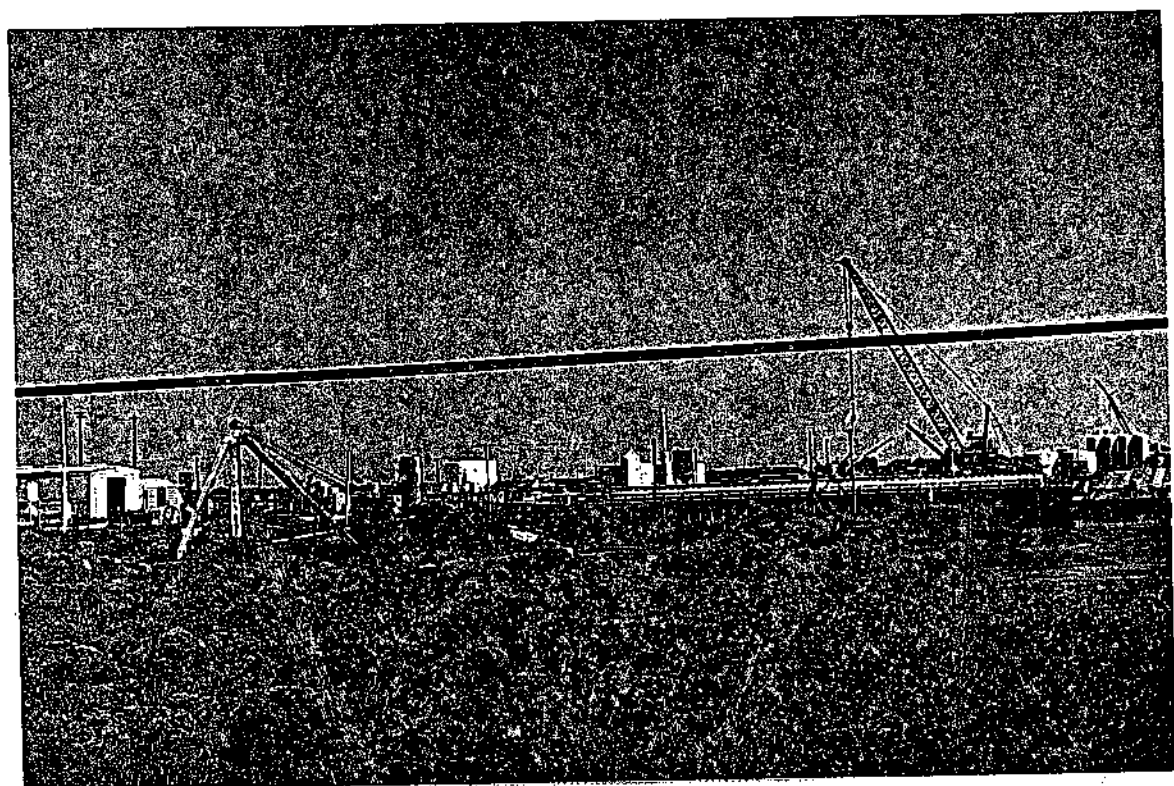
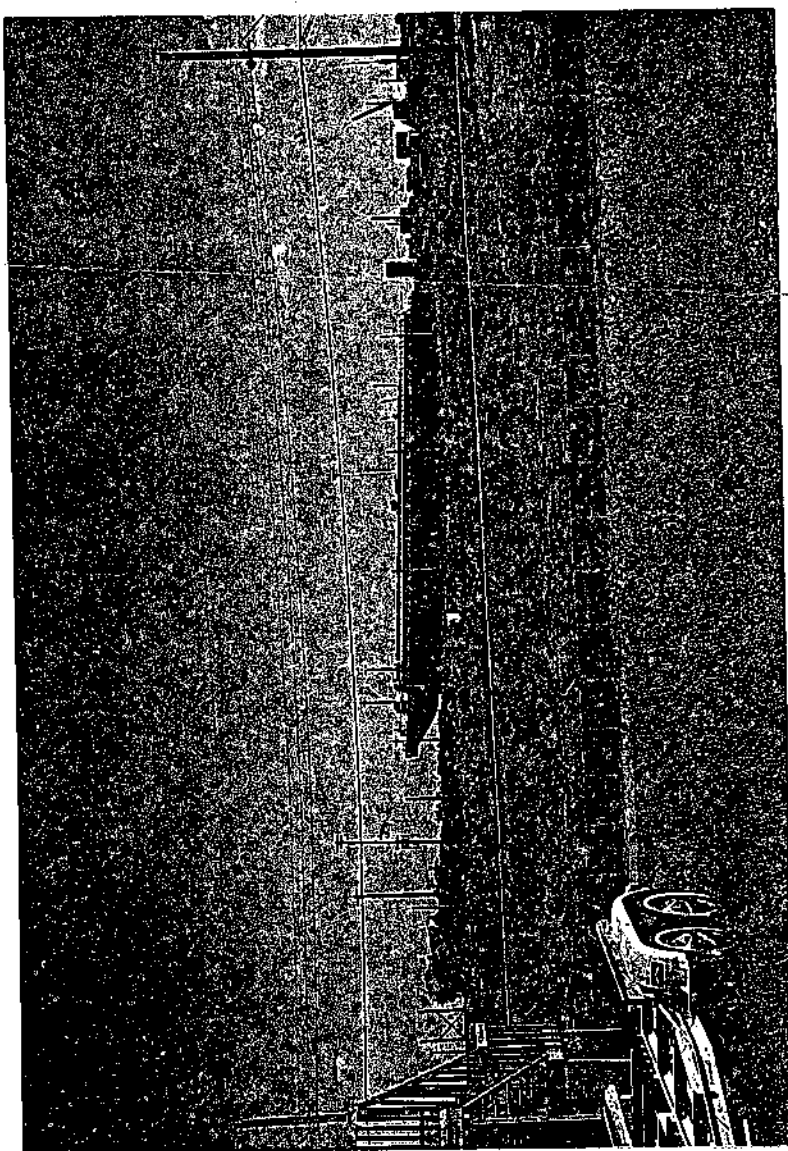
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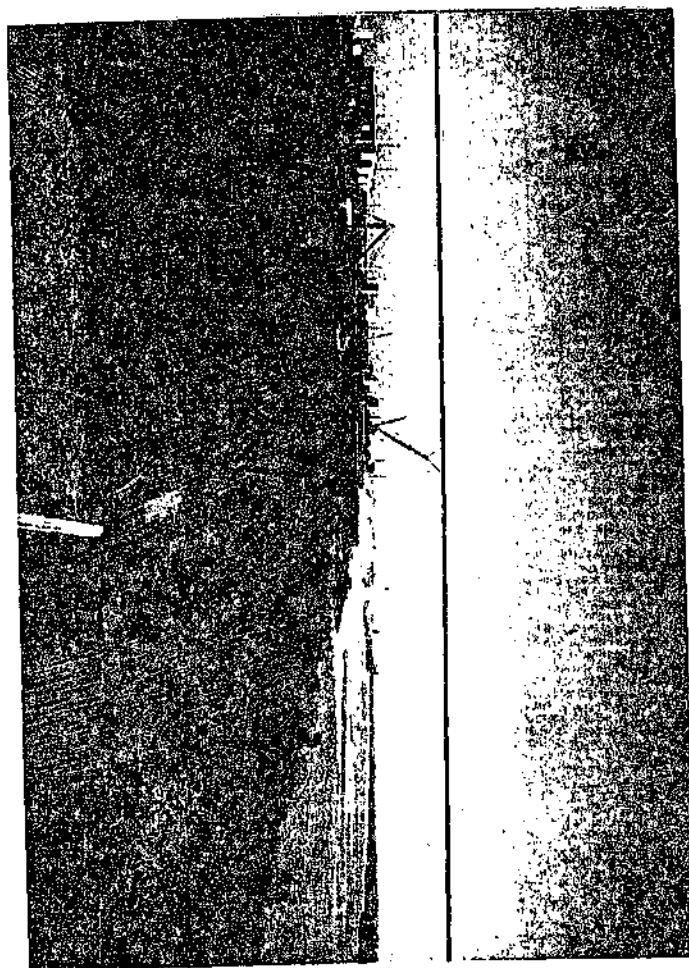
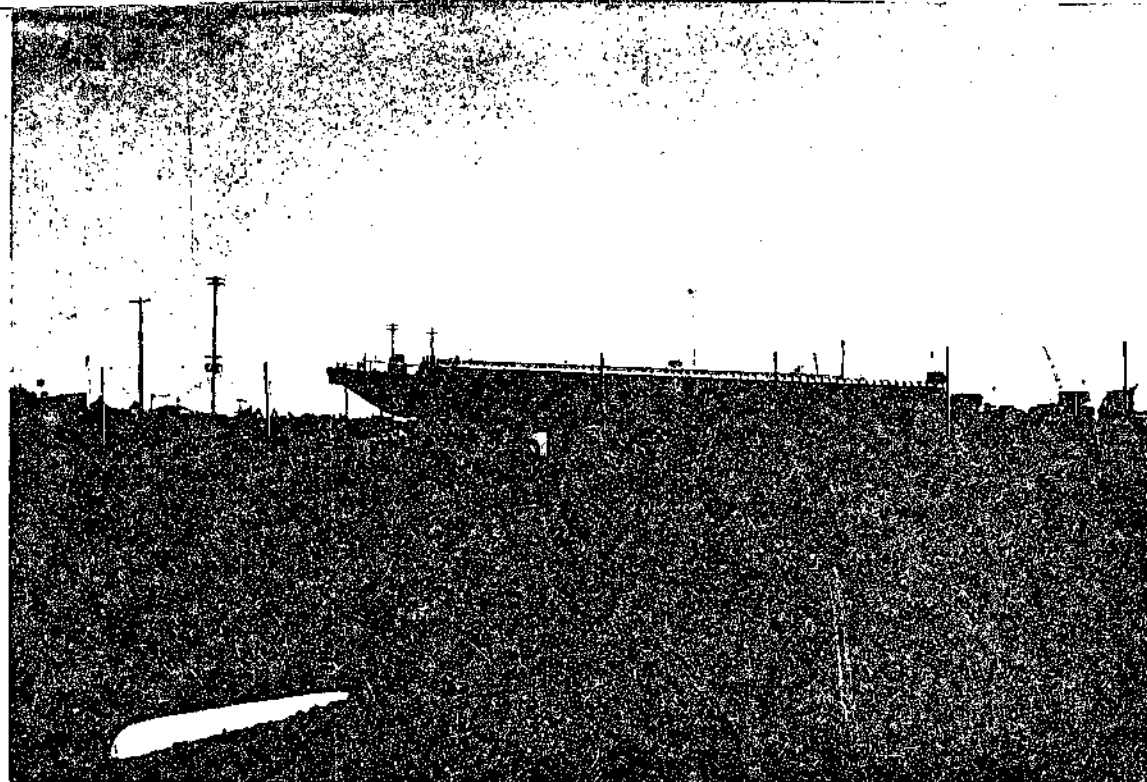
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Bob CASAGE



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BOB CASALE

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Protective Coatings  
Division

## Product Data

AMERCOAT<sup>®</sup> 330  
(Formerly 2168)

HIGHLY ECONOMICAL COAL-TAR EPOXY

16 MILS IN ONLY 1 COAT; NO PRIMER OR TOPCOAT NEEDED

WITHSTANDS FRESH AND SEAWATER IMMERSION

DESIGNED FOR EASY APPLICATION BY AIRLESS OR CONVENTIONAL SPRAY

### TYPICAL USES

Marine structures, such as bulkheads and pilings. Industrial coating for protection against splash and spillage for a wide range of corrosives. Lining for intermittent or continuous immersion in fresh water or seawater.

### OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS

Amercoat 330 is especially formulated to provide low cost corrosion protection and can be easily applied in one coat of 16 mils (400 microns). Combined with its high solids content, Amercoat 330 features a reliable, high-performance, and economical coating suitable for use over both steel and concrete.

### PHYSICAL DATA

Finish . . . . . Flat

Color . . . . . Black

Surface . . . . . Steel or concrete

Components . . . . . 2

Cure . . . . . Solvent release and chemical reaction  
between components

Volume solids . . . . . 76% (ASTM D 2697)

Dry film thickness . . . . . 16 mils (400 mu)

Coats . . . . . 1 - 2

Calculated coverage at

8 mils (200 mu) . . . . . 152 sq. ft./gal. (3.7 sq. m/ltr.)

16 mils (400 mu) . . . . . 76 sq.ft./gal. (1.86 sq m/ltr)

Allow for application losses and surface irregularities.

T&E 000685

Application. . . . . Airless or conventional spray

Pot life . . . . . 4 hours @ 70°F (21°C)

Drying time. . . . . 10 days (full cure) @ 77°F (25°C)  
Minimum temperature 60°F (15.5°C)

Pot life, drying time, and recoating times are dependent on temperature and other environmental factors. These factors are critical for satisfactory performance of this class of coatings. See Application Instructions for complete information.

Mixing ratio (by volume) . . . . . 1 part curing solution to 19 parts resin solution

Flash point - Setaflash Closed  
Tester (ASTM D 3278) Mixed . . . 84°F (29°C)

Thinner. . . . . Amercoat 65

Cleaner. . . . . Amercoat 12

Packaging

Resin solution . . . . . 4.75 gals. (18 liters) in 5-gallon pail  
Curing solution . . . . . 0.25 gal. (.95 liter) in 1-quart can

Shipping weight (approx.)

5-gallon unit . . . . . 65.2 lbs (30 kg)

Shelf life . . . . . 6 months from shipment date (each component)  
when stored indoors @ 40 to 100°F (5 to 38°C)

SYSTEMS USING AMERCOAT 330

Amercoat 330 normally does not require a primer or any additional topcoats. In the event that a holding primer is required, Amercoat 71 primer may be used.

APPLICATION DATA SUMMARY

For complete information on drying times, procedures, environmental requirements, equipment, and safety precautions, see Application Instructions. Like all high-performance coatings, Amercoat 330 must be applied as recommended to obtain the maximum protection for which this coating is formulated.

Surface Preparation

Steel - abrasive blast

Concrete - light abrasive blast or acid etch

Equipment - Standard industrial spray equipment, airless or conventional.

Application - To obtain 16 dry mils (400 microns) in one coat, apply in even, parallel passes with 50 percent overlap, immediately followed by additional cross-spray pass to obtain proper thickness.

Curing time - Can be exposed to most atmospheric conditions as soon as sufficiently hard to withstand the handling required. Full cure, where maximum abrasion resistance is required, takes 10 days at 77°F (25°C) or 7 days at 90°F (32°C). Minimum temperature 60°F (15.5°C)

Note: Drying and curing times are dependent on temperature and thickness of coating.

Safety - Improper use or handling of Amercoat 330 can be harmful to health and cause fire or explosion. Safety precautions included with the Amercoat 330 Application Instructions must be strictly followed during all storage, handling, use, and drying periods.

#### WARRANTY

Ameron's products are warranted to be free of defects in material or workmanship. If a product does not conform with this Warranty, Buyer must notify Ameron within five days of discovery of the defect, but in no event later than one year after delivery date or after expiration of the applicable shelf life, whichever is shorter. Ameron's sole obligation under this Warranty shall be at its option, to credit Buyer's account, or to supply replacement material or repair. Failure to notify Ameron of non-conforming goods under this Warranty, within the time specified above, shall bar Buyer from recovery hereunder.

IT IS EXPRESSLY UNDERSTOOD THAT AMERON MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES CONCERNING THE GOODS, AND THE SOLE REMEDY OF THE BUYER AND THE SOLE LIABILITY OF AMERON FOR PRODUCT DEFECT SHALL BE AS SET FORTH ABOVE. NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WHETHER OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR USE SHALL APPLY. AMERON SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

ANY RECOMMENDATION OR SUGGESTION RELATING TO THE USE OF THE PRODUCTS MADE BY AMERON EITHER IN TECHNICAL LITERATURE OR IN RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC INQUIRY IS GIVEN IN GOOD FAITH, BUT IT IS FOR THE BUYER TO SATISFY ITSELF OF THE SUITABILITY OF THE GOODS FOR ITS OWN PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND IT WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE DONE SO.

# How to Complain about Air Pollution — its Importance

## The Right to Clean Air

From NECC CAD & AT

Citizens have a right to clean air in Texas — all citizens — in any neighborhood or community, big and small, are provided the right to clean air by the Texas Clean Air Act.

The clean air right covers *different kinds of nuisance air pollution, including offensive odors, airborne toxic chemicals, and manmade dust or soot* that is bothering citizens who live near a source of air pollution.

The Texas Clean Air Act only governs outdoor air pollution, except when it comes into your home. Generally air pollution might come from a chemical plant, refinery, storage tanks, steel mill, paper mill, natural gas plant, incinerator, paint operation, waste disposal, landfills, cattle feedlot, dairy, pig farm, and any source of odors, dust or chemical pollution.

The Texas Clean Air Act does not cover indoor air pollution, noise, or health problems, unless there is outdoor air pollution entering your home that is harming a citizen or simply smells offensive or obnoxious inside by entering through windows and doors.

To exercise your right to clean air, in most cases, citizens will have to make a complaint to the state, formerly the Texas Air Control Board and now the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC).

## Making an Air Pollution Complaint

If a complaint is not made to the TNRCC, the state may not know that you have an air pollution problem in your area at this specific time.

Making complaints is very important, or else TNRCC may not take any action to investigate or make a polluter correct its air pollution problems.

## Confidentiality of Complainant's Name, Phone and Address

Even when citizens make a formal complaint to the TNRCC, the citizen's name, phone number and address is **confidential** according to a Texas Attorney General's ruling, and this information can not be revealed. But the rest of the complaint is not confidential and the fact a citizen(s) complained to TNRCC will be communicated to the alleged air pollution source, if the source is alleged by the citizen(s).



### Complain to the TNRCC Regional Office

To make an air pollution complaint, a citizen may either call or write to TNRCC at the Regional Office covering the county where the person lives. Please keep a calendar note or record that you made a complaint.

Check the state boundaries of TNRCC to see which Region your county is in and then look up the phone or address on the other side of the attached information. As of October 1, 1993, TNRCC had no toll free # on complaints.

Give TNRCC as much information as possible on the air pollution problem: date, time of day or night, type of smell, adverse health effects to the family, suspected air pollution source, frequency of the problem, wind direction if observed, and other concerns such as damage to property or vegetation.

Adverse health effects due to air pollution are treated very seriously by the TNRCC and they will respond to your complaint more quickly.

The TNRCC is required by law to log a citizen's complaint of air pollution and to investigate the alleged air pollution problem.

TNRCC will issue an investigation report on the basis of a complaint and whether a violation is recommended if the Texas Clean Air Act or its Rules & Regulations were violated. Also, TNRCC can take enforcement action.

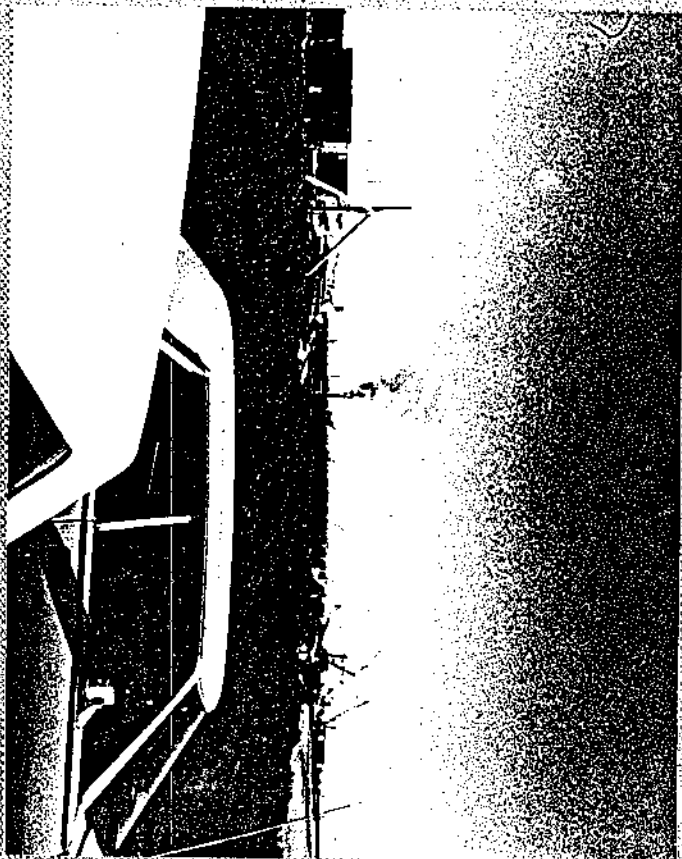
If a citizen does not complain, it is much less likely that a violation might be issued by the TNRCC, and therefore complaints are very important.

The TNRCC gets 6,000 - 7,000 air pollution complaints in Texas a year, so it may take a few days for an investigation.

It is better not to become discouraged or stop complaining if the TNRCC takes no action on your complaint since the agency is overloaded and understaffed with field inspectors. Citizens need to be complain aggressively.

If your air pollution continues to be a problem after complaining once or twice to the TNRCC, it is very important to continue to make complaints, otherwise the TNRCC will not know that your air pollution is still bad.

If a written complaint is mailed to the TNRCC, the Texas Clean Air Act obligates the agency to respond in writing to the citizen who complained and to write the citizen with a quarterly update on progress toward solving the air pollution problem. Write NAACP in Austin if you are treated unfairly.



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cal Division processes permits for asphalt batching plants, concrete batch plants, cement plants, rock crushers, feed mills, feedlots, rendering plants, papermills, wood processing plants, cotton gins, grain elevators, foundries, steel mills, and smelters.

In addition, a Control Operations Review and Evaluation (CORE) Division assists the program in minimizing the time required to review applications and issue permits.

The Enforcement Program includes the Compliance Division which serves as a central office coordination and oversight function for field activities primarily related to assuring statewide compliance with agency regulations and requirements of the TCAA.

The Effects Evaluation Division reviews monitoring data from special studies, as well as permit applications, to determine if adverse health or welfare effects are expected from emissions of pollutants not covered by the national ambient air quality standards. The staff often participates in public meetings and serves as expert witnesses in public hearings to explain the results of the effects review that are conducted to assure that any permit issued will protect public health and welfare.

#### **Air Quality Planning**

Air Quality Planning is responsible for developing and maintaining the state plan for the control of air pollution, developing cost-effective air pollution control regulations, maintaining a statewide inventory of air contaminant sources, evaluating environmental impact statements, developing contingency plans and other proposed projects, and predicting impacts from air contaminants sources through computer models. These responsibilities are handled through four divisions - Modeling, Regulation Development, Mobile Source, and Emissions Inventory.

Through the Mobile Source Division, Air Quality Planning is responsible for the design of vehicle Inspection and Maintenance programs. These programs assure that pollution control systems on vehicles are maintained in good working order. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires such programs in certain areas that have not attained national ambient air quality standards for ozone and carbon monoxide.

#### **Field Operations**

Field Operations includes the 12 regional offices. Personnel from these offices respond to citizens' complaints, perform investigations with regard to compliance with regulations, document violations, and recommend enforcement actions. They assist in the review of permits, perform field measurements of air contaminants, and operate the air quality monitoring stations. They also respond to air pollution emergency situations which may arise and participate in various meetings with citizens, industry, and local officials to disseminate information and resolve problems.

#### **Program Development**

Program Development includes activities such as the Small Business Assistance Program (SBAP). This program, mandated under the FCAA establishes a program to assist small businesses in meeting their state and federal air quality requirements. The program has three major components: a Small Business Ombudsman; a technical and compliance assistance program implemented by the board; and a seven member appointed Compliance Advisory Panel. The Ombudsman will be the representative of small businesses and will evaluate the effectiveness of the program and make reports to the EPA; the core of the assistance will be provided by the SBAP which will be staffed by the TACB, and the advisory panel will provide oversight on the effectiveness of the program and make reports to congress.

The Intergovernmental Funding function provides oversight of agency contracts with local air pollution programs and serves as the focal point for coordination of EPA grant activities.

The public information section provides liaison with the public in general and the news media in particular. The office publishes a quarterly newsletter, The Bulletin, which disseminates information on major activities. The staff publishes other information brochures and factsheets on air related activities.



## **Texas Air Control Board**

12124 Park 35 Circle  
Austin, Texas 78753  
512/908-1000



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*Texans working for clean air*

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The Texas Air Control Board (TACB) was established in 1965 by the 59th Legislature to safeguard the public and the environment by setting standards and emission limits for the abatement and control of air pollution. A board of nine members which are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms establishes agency policy.

The agency is responsible for the development and maintenance of the state plan for control of air pollution, the development and enforcement of cost-effective air pollution control regulations, and engineering reviews of proposed new sources to ensure that abatement technologies and systems are state-of-the-art. In addition, the agency is responsible for establishing and maintaining a statewide ambient air monitoring network.

The board has a staff of more than 500 full-time employees assigned to a central office in Austin and 12 regional offices.

Senate Bill 2, passed during the 72nd Legislature, combines several agencies, including the TACB, into the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission. On September 1, 1993, the TACB is abolished and all powers, duties, personnel, data, documents, facilities, and appropriations are transferred to the Commission. All programs and personnel of the TACB become the Air Quality Program of the Commission.

Senate Bill 2 also authorized the TACB to implement the 1990 Federal Clean Air Act Amendments (FCAA). The amendments address air issues such as federal operating permits, enforcement, nonattainment, etc. that have implementation deadlines before the consolidation is completed. Because of the complexity and magnitude of the Act, the agency will continue to grow. The Legislature substantially increased the budget for the agency to handle the growth.

To handle the increased responsibilities and in preparation for the consolidation, the agency is divided into five deputy directorates.

### **Technical Operations**

The TACB and the public need to know what pollutants are present in the air we breathe in order to make informed decisions about how to control air

pollution and determine the effectiveness of the controls. Technical Operations has several areas of responsibility in determining the content of the air at any given time and location. These include establishing and maintaining a statewide ambient air monitoring network to determine and report the air quality in the state; testing source emissions and certifying continuous emission monitors; sampling ambient air and air contaminant sources for suspected toxic or otherwise hazardous air contaminants; performing laboratory analysis of ambient air samples, source emission samples, soil and vegetation samples, hazardous waste, and fuel samples; responding to emergency situations involving the release of air toxics into the atmosphere; maintaining an active quality assurance program to ensure the validity, accuracy, and precision of data collected; and analyzing data to describe the causes, behavior, and effects of air pollution.

Technical Operations is composed of one program and several divisions.

The Sampling and Analysis Program includes a laboratory which performs organic and inorganic analysis of environmental samples collected by or referred to TACB and local air pollution control program investigators. Environmental samples are analyzed for the presence of pollutants or their effects. This division also has an air toxics response team that can be dispatched in emergency situations involving the release of toxic air pollutants into the atmosphere; providing on-scene air sampling and analytical capability.

Some of the divisions include the Ambient Monitoring Division, which supports the operation and maintenance of air quality monitoring stations by the 12 TACB regional offices throughout the state. The Quality Assurance Division documents TACB quality assurance policies and procedures, and evaluates and reports the accuracy, precision, completeness, and representativeness of data collected by Technical Operations. When industry is required to submit source or ambient air sampling and monitoring to the TACB, the division develops and provides quality assurance guidelines for conducting tests and collecting samples. The division also reviews Prevention of Significant Deterioration

(PSD) sampling and monitoring plans submitted by companies seeking PSD permits.

The Data Analysis Division provides analysis and interpretation of air quality related data in order to describe the behavior and characteristics of air pollutants and to describe resultant human exposure. The division produces quarterly and annual reports and special analysis reports interpreting and describing results of monitoring and analysis studies.

The Information Systems Division provides computer services to the agency. The staff manages the agency's mainframe computer, which includes generating data printouts for agency staff, installing and repairing computer terminals, and ensuring the confidentiality of data. The Research Division provides technical information and analysis for agency determinations of whether conditions of air pollution exist, what air contaminant levels are excessive, and what emission sources are contributing to excessive air contaminant levels. Each year the division develops a set of objectives that examine several air pollution issues.

### **Regulatory Operations**

Regulatory Operations is responsible for authorizing construction, operation, and modification of sources of air pollution in the state and for overseeing statewide compliance with agency regulations and the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA). The Permits and Enforcement programs comprise Regulatory Operations.

The Permits Program reviews permit requests for operation of new pollution sources. Modification of existing facilities also requires a permitting process. There are three divisions in the Permits Program which evaluate permit applications according to industry type: Chemical, Combustion, and Mechanical divisions. The Chemical Division handles oil and gas production facilities, refineries, petrochemical plants, other chemical plants, and chemical storage facilities. The division also conducts air reviews of Texas Water Commission permitted hazardous waste disposal facilities. The Combustion Division reviews permit applications for power plants, incinerators, various heaters and kilns, fuel conversions, surface coatings, fiberglass, degreasing, and sandblasting operations. The Mechanical